XLIII CONGRESS. SENATE.

BILL TO REPEAL THE BANKRUPT ACT REPOR-TED BACK-AN INQUIRY AS TO THE USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS-MORE FINANCE RESOLU-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. The Senate met at noon. Mr. Carpenter retary of the Senate in reply to the resolution of December 17, calling for information January, 1875. Adopted. as to the amount of compensation received by Senators since the organization of the Government. Laid on the table.

Mr. Edmunds from the Judiciary Committee, reported back House bill to repeal to have an hour allowed him. E. R. Hoar the vessel, the execution of a part of the pasthe bankrupt law, with sundry amendments, objected, but subsequently offered to withthe bankrupt law, with sundry amendments, and recommended that with such amend-

ments the bill be passed.

Mr. Cragin. of New Hampshire, introduced a resolution requesting the secretaries of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and the Postmaster General and Attorney General to communicate to the Senate the number of officers and employes connected with their respective departments who are furnished with official postage stamps, either directly or indirectly, and it it is the custom when writing to parties not connected with the department for information to enclose an official stamp for prepayment.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, submitted a resolution directing the Finance Committee, in order to prevent the inflation of currency, and to meet the necessities of government, to consider the expediency of reporting a bill which shall empower the Secretary of the Treasury to make temporary loans, and authorize the national banks to use the certificates of indebtedness issued for such loans as part of their reserve, and also to provide for the redemption and cancellation of legal tender notes equal in amount to those which have been, or may be, paid out of the forty-four million dollars heretotore held by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ordered printed.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the national banking law should not be amended so as to prohibit stockholders and officers of the national banks from being concerned in the business of private banking in or near the locality of the national bank, whereby the means of such bank may be employed to produce a greater vote of interest than that allowed by law.

He also reviewed the legislation in regard to the increase of compensation, and said that Congress had erred in who this matter and should retrace its steps. He thought the bill should be repealed, and from all sections should be heard.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over and the resolution, refore the holidays, declaring it to be the duty of Congress at present to adept definite publican principles are not dead, and will measures to redeem the pledge made by the government for the earliest practical resemption of United States rates in coin, was taken up. Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, addressed the Senate. He thought the whole system these principles will come up with renewed country, ard of his section particularly, were so pressing that there was no time now to remedy the evil. The country wanted speedy relief. He thought there had been an unequal distribution of currency. The six New England States had received one hundred and ten million dollars when they were entitled to but thirty-nine millions, The Middle States had received an excess of nine millions, while the Southern States were deficient in their portion fifty-one millions, and the Western States twenty-one support of the bill, contending that there millions. He advocated the re-issue of the forty-four million legal tender reserve and an additional issue of fifty million dollars in legal tenders and an issue of twenty-five millions in National Bank notes to Western

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, offered an amend-

ment that Senators, Representatives and Delegates of the Forty third Congress, who have received their compensation since March 4, 1873, at the rate of \$7,500 per annum, shall bereafter be paid in such monthly installments as will make an aggregate for the whele Congress at the rate of \$5,000 per

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, was opposed to any change in the present compensation. Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, felt it to be his duty to undo, as far as in his power, the law increasing the salaries and the effects

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, opposed the amendment. He did not believe that Congress had the right to exercise that power. He favor-ed the repeal of the bili and should vote for it, but would reject all other propositions.

The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the correspondence in regard to the Virginius, which was said on the caple and ordered printed. Mr. Edmunds, of Verniont, said he was in

favor of an absolute repeal of the salary bill, and further to reimburse the tressury to all the money taken out under that bill. Mr. Wright, of Iowa, gave notice that tomorrow he would endeavor to press the salary bill to a vote and hoped Senators would remain until the matter was disposed of.

Senate adjourned. HOUSE.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS-RELATIONS OF CAPI-TAL TO LABOR-A UNIFORM CURREN CY-MR. BUTLER WOULD REGULATE THE SE BYICES OF CUSTOMS COLLECTORS-REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND DISCONTINUANCE OF WORK ON FOTTIFICATIONS-DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 The Speaker proceeded to call by Stat. 18 for bills for reference only. Under the call a large number of bills were introduced and

By G. B. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for the appointment of a commission of three person on the subject of wages and hours of laber, and division of profits between labor and capital in the United States, and the social, educational and sanitary consolida-tion of the laboring classes, and how the same are affected by the existing laws, regulating commerce, finance and currency.

By Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, for a m system of railroad transportation in

tifications and all other works of defense, with leave to send for persons and papers. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the surgeon general of the army to detail one or more medical of-ficers of the army to visit the towns at which

TIONS-THE SALARY BILL AGAIN BROACHED. the cholera prevailed during 1873, or such of them as the surgeon-general may deem necessary, and conier with the health authorities and resident physicians of such towns, laid before the Senate the report of the Sec- and collect all the facts of importance with House: reference to such epidemic, and make a detailed report on or before the first day of

The House then resumed the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, arose to address the House, but said he could not say all he had to say in twenty minutes and he asked draw the objection in case the same privilege were granted to Elliott, of South Carolina, colored.

Then Walls, of Florida, also colored, renewed the objection, but he too withdrew it.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded to read a speech in opposition to the bill, remarking that in view of the great importance of the subject he had reduced his views to writing His opposition to the bill did not spring from prejudice against any one on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. He believed all men were created equal, but he was opposed to this measure or to any one kindred to it, because of the want of necessary power on the part of Congress under the Constitution. He assumed that every member would admit that its power was specified and limited, and that all legislative powers which Congress could rightfully exercise were held by delegation from the people of the several States, and he contended that no new powers had been conferred on Congress by either the tourteenth or tifteenth amendment to the constitution. The proper remedy was in the judgment of the courts to be rendered in such way as Congress should provide, declaring any State act in violation of the rights of citizens to be null and of no effect. He opposed the bill further, because of its inexpediency. Even if the power were unquestioned in Congress to pass this law he thought it would be injudicious and un-wise to exercise it. It would be better to leave all such matters to the States. He didn't believe, in point of fact, that the colored people of Georgia desired it. Their religion and church organizations, except in the case of the Catholics, were distinct from those of the whites, and they had their own

"CALL YOURSELVES REPUBLICANS

never die so long as a true devotee of liberty lives. They may be buried for a period as England, for more than half a century, but perpetual silence; when clouds no longer liberty loving masses of this country.

member, followed in a written speech in cretion of the several States.

Affairs. House adjourned.

THE NATIONAL CROP REPORT. THE FINAL SUMMARY OF THE REPORT OF THE

CORN AND POTATO CROPS FOR 1873. JACKSONVILLE, ILLS., Jan. 4.- The National Crop Reporter to-day publishes the final summary of the reports of corn and petato crops of 1873, in the States or Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Ohio and Tennessee. Compared with the rop of 1872 the loss in bush-is in these States 000,000; Indiana, 12,800,000; Iowa, 36,800,000; Kansas, 14,500,000; Minnesota, 1,600,000; Missouri, 29,600,000; Ohio, 26,699,000; 1,600,000; 500,000; a total of 241,300,000. The aggregate yield for 1873 in the states named is 514,000,000 bushels, against 756,000,000 in 1872. The potato crop in the states named Kansas, 2,300,000; Minneseta, 900,000; Misand 1873, 29,000,000 bushels.

THE OHIO ASSEMBLY.

CAUCUSING FOR OFFICERS. Columbus, Jan. 3 .- The hotels are filled with members of the Legislature, candidates for position and strangers, waiting the meeting of the General Assembly next Monday. The Democrats of the House of Representatives, in caucus to-night, made the following nominations: For Speaker, George L. Convers, of Franklin; for Chief Cierk, Tromas Daniel L. Brites, of Ailen; Second Assis tant Clerk, W. B. Dodds, of Hamilton; Sergea at-the Arms. John L. Huston, of Hamilton. The caucus is still in session. The Dem oer, thie Senators in caucus nominated the for low ing officers: Chief Clerk, Mr. L. J. Donoof Delaware; First Assistant Clerk, W. H. S. urtleff, of Licking; Second Assistant Clerk, W. H. Morgan, of Carrol; Third Asistant Clerk, J. P. Cummins, of Scioto: Sergeant at-Arms, O. A. Parker, of Huron.

tered upon, and a goodly number of foreign-By Mr. Beek, of Kentucky, to provide a ers are already in the notels and furnished uniform currency, and for the retirement of ers are already in the notels and furnished

THE VIRGINIUS FINALE.

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.

THE PRESIDENT TRANSMITS TO CONGRESS THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS, INCLUDING DISPATCRES TO AND FROM GEN. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The President sent

the following message to the Senate and

In my inaugural message of December I gave a reason to expect that when the full and accurate text of the correspondence relating to the steamer Virginius, which has been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of ship and survivors, would be transmitted to Congress. In compliance with the expecta-tion then held out, I transmit the papers and correspondence on the subject.

On the 26th of September, 1870, the Virginius was registered in the custom house at New York as the property of a citizen of the United States, he having first made the oath required by law, that he was the true and only owner of said vessel, and that there was no subject or citizen of any foreign province or state directly or indirectly, by way of trust, confidence or otherwise, interested therein. Having complied with the requisite statute in that behalf, she cleared in the usual way for the port of Curocoa, and on or about the 4th of October, 1870, sailed for that port. It is not disputed that she made the voyage according to her clearance, nor from that day to this she has not returned within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. It is also understood that she preserved her American papers, and that when within foreign ports she made a practice of putting forth the claim to American nationality, which was recognized by the authorities at such ports. When she left the port of Kingston, in October last, under the flag of the United States, she would appear to have had, as against all powers except the United States, the right to joyed by all regularly documented vessels registered as a part of our commercial marine. No state of war existed conferring on marine powers the right to molest and retain on the high seas a documented vessel. and it can not be pretended that the Virginius had placed herself without the pale of law by acts of piracy against the human in the morning, and on the same day teleschools, even a college for colored youths. They did not desire to have mixed schools! law by acts of piracy against the human race. If her papers were irregular or fraud-They did not desire to have mixed schools alent, the offence was against the laws of the United States, justifiable in their tribuntrom the Minister of State rejecting the proals, When it became known that she had been captured on the high seas by a Spanish "Shall in obedience to what you consider a man-of-war, and that the American flag had d the demand for economy now coming party behest, pass this bill in the vain ex- been hauled down by its captain, and that and that the Spanish tribunals were taking the old and true Jefferson school are dead, jurisdiction over the persons of those found ported from the Committee on Finance be- be assured that you are indulging in a fatal on her and exercising the same upon Amer-

VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

But in contravention of the provisions of the Magna Charta was trodden under foot in the treaty of 1795, I directed a demand to be made on Spain for the restoraof legal tenders vicious and contrary to a energy as did those of Magna Charta, and tion of the vessel and for the return of the sound financial policy, but the want of the that too at no distant day. When the survivors to the protection of the United country, and of his section particularly, tides of ocean cease to ebb and flow; States; for r salute to the flag and for the when the winds of heaven are hushed into punishment of the offenders. The principles on which these demands rested could thunder, when earth's electric bolts are no not be questioned, but it was suggested by longer felt or heard; when her internal fires Spain that there were grave doubts whether go out, then and not before will these prin- she was entitled to the character given her ciples case to live; then and not before will by the papers, and that therefore it might the principles cease to animate and move the be proper for the United States after the surrender of her and the survivors to dispense Mr. Ransier, of South Carolina, a colored with the salute to the flag, should such facts be established to their satisfaction. This seemed to be reasonable and just. I therewas no practical freedom in the Southern fore assented to it on the assurance that States for the colored people and would not no insult to the flag had been intended. I be so long as the matter was left to the dis- also authorized an agreement to be made that should it be shown satisfactorily that The Speaker laid before the House a mes- she was improperly bearing the flag, prosage from the President, in reference to the ceedings should be instituted in our courts The consideration of the salary bill was steamer Virginius. The message was read for the punishment of the offense against and referred to the Committee on Foreign the United States. On her part, Spain undertook to proceed against those who had offended the sovereignity of the United by States, and who had violated their treaty of rights. The surrender of the vessel and survivors to the jurisdiction of the tribunals of the United States was an admission of the principles on which our demand had been founded. I had no hesitation in agreeing to the arrangements made between the two governments, an arrangement which was moderate and just and calculated to cement the good relations which have so long existed between Spain and the United States. Under this, the Virginius, with the American flag flying, was delivered to the United is in round numbers as follows: Illinois, 114, State; at Bahia Honda, a the Island of Cuba, on the 16th. She was in an unseaworthy condition. In the passage to New York she emcountered one of the most tempestu-Tennessee, 9,- ous of our winter storms. At the risk of their lives, the officers and crew placed in charge of her, attempted to keep her affoat. Their efforts were unavailing, and she sunk off Cape Fear. The prisoners who survived shows loss in round numbers in bushels, as the massacre were surrendered at Santiago follows: Hillhois, 6,000,000; Iowa, 4,000,600; de Cuba on the 18th, and reached the port of Washington will appear to corroborate the duty of the laboring and producing classes Kansas, 2,300,000; Minneseta, 900,000; Missouri, 1,400,000; Ohio, 1,400,000; Wisconsin, 1,400,000; Indiana, 1,300,000. Total, 18,400,-000; husbels. The suggested error in the 000 bushels. The aggregate crop in the ture, was improperly bearing the flag of the States named was for 1872, 47,000,000 bushets, United States is submitted herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney General thereon, and a copy of the note of the Spanish Minister expressing, on behalf of his government, a discisimer of any intent of

> THE CORRESPONDENCE. The correspondence is very voluminous,

and contains the following features:

[Signed]

indignity to the flag of the United States.

U. S. GRANT.

On the 6th of November, General Sickles telegraphed Secretary Fish that the Virginius had been captured six miles from Coughlin, of Crawford; First Assistant Clerk, Jamaica, General Ryan, Captain Fry and will get from Cuba about this transaction. gestion, to await orders. The Secretary telegraphed in reply, that the summary procyedings demanded an investigation as an influmane act, and that reparation be required if the Americans had been wrongfully executed Sickles next day reported his interviews wit b Carvajal, and with President Castelar.

with Carvajal, and with President Castelar.

The latter, he said, ordered that no perso u be executed without the authority of the Corres, and thereupon by dispatches which have already appeared The Roma. winter season is now fairly en- Sickles expressed his satisfaction. He subed to Mr. Fish that Spain sequent, y telegraphed to Mr. Fish that Spain would in, mediately do everything required by public law and treaty obligation, and that

INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1874. tary confidently informed him that doubt existed as to the right of the Virginius to carry the American flag. Fish telegraphed to Sickles that the course of of the Spanish Government was accepted as evidence of the willingness to administer justice. The condemnation of the act should instructed to say to the Spanish Govern-Madrid arriving too late to prevent it, but the slaughter had ceased. The discussion between Sickles and the minister is given. Orders will be issued to assure the United States citizens of the protection of the tribunal. General Sickles urged a speedy solution of the difficulty. Secretary Fish telegraphed him November 14:

"Your telegram announcing the adjournment of the conference is received. Unless reparations have been voluntarily tendered, you will demand the restoration of the Virginius and the release and delivery to us of for from President Grant, but it is indefended to the joint committees of both churches. you will demand the restoration of the Virginius and the release and delivery to us of the persons captured on her, who have not already been massacred, and that the flag of the United States be saluted in the port of Santiago, and signal punishment of the officials who were concerned in the capture of the vessel and the execution of the passengers and crew. In case of a refusal of a sattle of the passenger and crew. In case of a refusal of a sattle of the passenger and crew. In case of a refusal of a sattle of the passenger and crew. In case of a refusal of a sattle of the passenger at an annual salary of \$1.650. For some years Ordway has had his son's name carried on the rolls as holding the position, and has drawn the salary for him with cheerful and healthy regularity. During all of the time, however thought of authorizing anything college in from this date, you will, the expiration of that time,

CLOSE YOUR LEGATION. "And will together with your Secretary leave Madrid, bringing with you the archives of your legation. You may leave the printed documents which constitute the library in of the House, Otis S. Buxton, receives two moved that the action of the last meeting, in documents which constitute the library in charge of the legation of some friendly power which you may select. You will signify wour reception of this by telegraphing to me round, whether Congress is in session or round, whether Congress is in session or round. by that flag and claim its protection, as en- your reception of this by telegraphing to me round, whether Congress is in session or in plain, the word "New Jersey."

[Signed] The same day protests were made to the Spanish Government against the summary executions, and on the 15th, Minister Sickles telegraphed Mr. Fish that he had made the demand by note to-day at three o'clock

ject, and saying that Spain would nevertheless consider and decide the question according to law and her dignity.

Fish telegraphed to Sickles, November 15 pectation that the Republican principles of the vessel had been carried to a Spanish port, reporting fifty seven more executions, and saying if Spain can not redress these outrages the United States will. These instructions to Minister Sickles were to be used Cash in Treasury, coin.... \$ 91,479,109 cautiously and discreetly. Sickles, on No- Cash in Treasury, currency 4,277,851 cantiously and discreetly. Sickles, on November 16, sends a copy of the note to Carvajal demanding reparation, and a copy of the latter's reply, and also Sickles' rejoinder. Sickles alludes to the abusive attitude of the Madrid press. Sickles telegraphs to Fish, November 16:

"Mr. Layard informs me that he has received instructions from his government concerning seventeen British subjects among, the crew of the Virginius executed, and seven more under sentence of death, the latter all minors. Of the seventeen executed six were executed immediately on the arrival of the Virginius in port, A British frigate is ordered to Santiago."

Mr. Sickles, on November 18, transmits a copy of the reply of the Minister of State to his note of November 16, respecting the re-ports from Havana. Mr. Sickles regards it as a refusal, and proposed to close the legation unless otherwise ordered, and on the 18th asks Mr. Fish that a vessel may be ordered to Valencia to take him to France. Next day Mr. Sickles transmitted a copy of Carvajal's reply, rejecting the protest on the 19th. He informed Mr. Fish that he is waiting instructions, and said:

"The tone, temper and substance of written communication made me the Minister of State are different from the apparent purport of the the follow telegram sent to the Spanish Minister in adopted: Washington, and communicates to you the refesal to say a word about the merits of the case. In reply to the demand he repelled it from Madrid, in default of the reparation the President directed me to demand, will convince Spain that we are in earnest, and she Resolved, That we invite our brother will yield to our terms, and peace may be laborers and farmers of the West and South parture. The only invited guests were, behonorably preserved. The fact that Spain to take measures for calling a convention, to holds one attitude here, and another in be composed exclusively of the laboring and Washington, on the same day, would seem to impeach her sincerity. This dissimutation is, I am sure, due to the fear of a diplomatic rupture, or something worse. This cabinet have already obtained all the information they will get from Cuba shout this transaction two others executed, and that the Captain of the Italian government has kindly consented by the control of the Italian government has a second by the control of the Italian government has a second by the control of the Italian government has a second by the control of the Italian government has a second by th General had been ordered, on Sickles' sug- led to allow Country of the American interests and accept the custody of the library and property of this legation on application being made by your authority through the Minister. I hope you will make a request and the courtesy may be acknowledged.

Sickles.

WASHINGTON. OFFICE-THE BOSS THIEF-HOW THE PRO-PLE'S MONEY IS SQUANDERED.

WASHINGTON, Jap. 3. A special to the Chicago Tribune reviews the action of the President in regard to the time Plymouth Church has been governed be followed by punishment. Sickles was resignation of Horace Porter in a spirit of by a majority of its members, while in ment that this government feared Spain could not control the insurrection of the Casino Espanol in Cuba. Sickles, on Nov. of simple justice, that where an officer of The attitude of Clinton avenue and the 12, states that he had an interview with the army is thrown suddenly out of employ- Church of Pilgrims in this controversy is President Castelar, who said that such scandals must cease. That interrogatore is nad been addressed to the Captain General, and that as soon as replied to General Sickles that as soon as replied to General Sickles at \$2,700 a year, it was only to accept the ground receive the communication. The would receive the communication. The Minister of State informed him of the execution of the prisoners, the orders from entire the communication. The pany at \$10,000. But the President by a liberately conferred, and they decline in any strange perversion of the law, allows his favorite to draw a year's salary, for which containing covert insinuations against he returns no equivalent whatever. The the character of any of the members President did not hesitate to favor him, as of the Plymouth Church. Plymouth Church he does not favor an army officer once in a does not decline to join in calling a materal year, and at the expense of the public. If council, but will await a less dubious invita-Mr. Grant had paid Porter \$2,700 out of his tion. It claims that Plymouth Church can own pocket as a testimonial of his esteem, make rules for its own government and still and in appreciation of his services in the remain Congregational, and declines to White House, it would have been well withdraw from the Congregational fellowenough, but when he applies the public ship. This reply was adopted and ordered money to pay his little private testimonials, to be signed by the chairman and members

> regularity. During all of the time, however, the boy has been attending college in New England, and has rendered no official which had the appearance of an apology. service to the Sergeant-at-arms or any other The Committee made no such statement efficer of the House. The House paid last The report closed with a resolution that the year from the contingent fund for the use of protest and this report be placed upon the nine horses, for carriage and saddle pur-poses, the sum of \$7,500. The door-keeper mously adopted. Prof. R. W. Raymond not. As both the animals are ted and cared for at the Government's expense, the doorkeeper is presumed to have a pretty good

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT. The public debt statement is as follows: Five per cent. bonds. 500,478,800 Total coin bonds. -\$1,722,206,950

14,673,000 11,070,880 378,481,339 Legal-tender notes... Certificates of deposit. Fractional currency...... Coin certificates ... Total, without interest .. Total interest. Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as pro-36,720,000 bebt less eash in Treasury Increase during month ids issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, in-terest payable in lawful money-principal out-standing

Interest accrued and not

Interest paid by United

yet paid.

Interest repaid by trans-portation of mails, etc... Balance of interest paid by United States SOUTHERN ANTI-MONOPOLISTS. MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE OF THE LABOR REFORM PARTY OF TENNESSEE-RESOLU-TIONS ADOPTED REPUDIATING ALLEGIANCE TO THE EASTERN MONOPOLISTS-A CONVEN-TION CALLED AT ST. LOUIS FOR THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY.

party of Tennessee, held in this city to-day, the following preamble and resolutions were

ty, the result of a combination of Eastern as arbitrary and humiliating, and on the capitalists and monopolists to rob labor, and same day different professions were sent to impose burdens and hardships upon the la- few minutes, and as he was then comparayou. Carvajal's notes to me are exhibited boring and producing classes of the West tively quiet, they did so. He selzed the opgovernment. They are offensive in the past few years, leaves with us no longer form and unsatisfactory in substance. any hope that the Eastern bondholders, caphesitate, it will be asserted italists and monopolists will consent to such and believed in Cuba and Spain that material changes in our financial and trans- were with him on Wednesday evening and we pause before the defiant attitude assumed by this government and people. This view will be supported by official and formal declarations. This cabinet, in reply to the communication I have made to it, in obedi- of the Eastern States are imposing burdens extinct he was comparatively calm. After ence to your instructions, misapprehending and hardships on the industry of the South, our ferbearance, would abuse any success in addition to those imposed by African obtained by Cuplicity and delay, and show slavery; and, whereas, the law of self-pre-itself more than ever arrogant and regardless of our rights. On the other hand, most important to man, it is therefore the intimation made here in high quarters, and of the West and South to unite in an to the agony of another paroxysm. Mr. generally believed, that my action in the effort to free themselves from combi- Raymond had been married about two matter of the Virginius has not nations so unjust and oppressive; therefore, years, and leaves a young wife and child. been in conformity with the instructions Resolved, That we recommend to the He was twenty-two years and five months I have received, and that I am not approved laboring and producing classes of the West old. by my government. I have the best reasons and South the propriety of calling a convenfor the opinion that my prompt withdrawal tion for the purpose of freeing themselves

security in the premises.

MR. BEECHER WRITES A LETTER TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH OF PILORIMS AND THE CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH-AN Sardou's play of Uncle Sam. It shows that ACCOMMODATION EXCEEDINGLY IMPROBA-

the usual Friday evening prayer meeting at The cartoon, as well as the piece, has an-Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-night, Mr. sherman, clerk of the church, read a communication which had been received from times makes it disagreeable for those of us "King Lungdilo on the 14th of November the joint committee of the Church of Pil- who live in Paris, and the substitution of the set irement of he 3-65 bonds.

By Mr. Arthur, of Keuthedry, a regular services in those places, and to the substitution of the services in those places, and to retering that communities to public officers. By Mr. Kasson, or lows, to create a system of the self-district officers. By Mr. Kasson, or lows, to create a system of the services in the service of the service notified United States Minister Henry A. grims and the Clinton Avenue Church, after

claims that the foundation of Plymouth Church was effected to protest against the domination of Congregational ministers, which had excited profound indignation among the members of the Congregational

which had the appearance of an apology,

the following resolution:
Resolved, That the report of the examining committee and the statement of the clerk of the church concerning the case of Brother Henry C. Bowen be entered upon the minutes, and in view of the facts therein set forth, the charges be dismissed and the examining committee be discharged from further consideration of the case. This called out considerable discussion, in which Prot. Raymond, Mr. White and others participated. Mr. West, who proferred the charges against Mr. Bowen originally, seized the opportunity to volunteer a personal explanation, but his intended re-501,289,431 marks were ruled out of order. The resolution was then adopted and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening, January 16,

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

A FATAL CAT BITE-SIX MONTHS OF POISONING ENDS IN HYDROPHOBIA.

The New York Sun tells of the terrible death of Mr. James Raymond, in Brooklyn, on Thursday morning: Six months ago, while stroking the back of a cat, the treacherous creature suddenly turned and bit him severely on the hand. The wound was dressed, and Mr. Raymond experienced no serious inconvenience from it until last Tuesday. About noon of that day he be-came sick. He discovered an obstruction in his breathing and had severe pains in the head. He sent for a physician, who decided 15,781,931 that the ailment was congestion of the left lung, and prescribed for the patient with that view. The next morning, however, when the doctor called, Mr. Raymond was much worse, and his symptoms could not be accounted for on the hypothesis of congestion of the lungs. Inquiry elicited the fact about the cat bite, and thedoctor was then satisfied that he had a case of hydrophobia to treat. This conclusion re-NASHVILLE, Jan. 3 .- At a meeting of the ceived a fearful confirmation about twelve executive members of the Labor Reform o'clock. Mr. Raymond had then a terrible paroxysm, lasting more than an hour, in which he frothed at the mouth, expressed the greatest horror of everything liquid, and required the services of six strong men to The present unnecessary financial calami- prevent his harming himself or others. This paroxysm was succeeded by others, none of which were so violent. At one time he begged his attendants to release him for a a bottle of laudanum. He got the bottle into his hands, but it was taken from him before he could make any use of it. Six physicians midnight an Episcopal minister baptized him and administered the sacrament, the dying man being able to make the proper responses. His last moments were quite peaceful. Shortly before he expired he said that he would prefer death a thousand times

> On the evening of the 15th of November a magnificent banquet was given ex-Minister De Long at Yokohama, on the eve of his desides Mr. De Long, the present Minister, Judge Bingham, the Dutch Minister and the American and Dutch consuls. Ninetyeight persons sat down to the dinner and it was in all respects the best got up affair that has ever been given in Yokohama. During the evening the Dutch Minister sunounced that the King of Holland had conferred upon Mr. De Long the Cross of Knight Commander of the Order of the Lion.

A cartoon has lately appeared in a Paris journal depicting the flirtation scene in in the best society of America the maidens loll about on sofas in the arms of their lovers New York, Jan. 2.—At the conclusion of as habitually as they take their breakfast.